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Businces Notices.

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NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 20.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The Powers are exchanging views concerning the Fgyptian conference. == The Franchise bill has passed the committee stage in the House of Commons, - Cambodia has been placed under French control. - Dr. John Gustavus Droysen, the historical writer, is dead, ---The London Jubilee meeting, in honor of the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon's fiftieth birthday, was continued. Congress-Senate passed bills to prevent importation of tea dust and to equalize rank of Naval Academy graduates. Mexican Pension bill further considered. House passed the Pacific Railroad bill. The bill against importation of contract labor was passed.

DOMESTIC.-Reports from Saratoga state that it is uncertain whether or not Governor Cleveland will hold his present majority in the delegation to The Indiana Republican Convention nominated W. H. Calkins for Governor. The Tennessee Democratic Convention was divided Cornell University took place. = ended his testimony before Mr. Springer's Commit-

CITY AND SUBURBAN, -George Kinney, Richmond, Rataplan, Blue Grass Belle, Boulotte and Tom Naven won the Sheepshead Bay races yesterday. Returning delegates from Saratoga expressed various views. ____ A laundress on the steamship City of Berlin was caught smuggling. of the City of New-York, Rutgers Female College was laid. ____ Yale won an easy victory over Princeton at baseball. - Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains) 84,87 Stocks were active only in spots but generally were declining and closed weak.

THE WEATRER-TRIBUNE local observations indicate partly cloudy or fair weather, with slight changes in temperature and chances of showers. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 95°; lowest, 65°; average, 78140.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for 75 cents permonth, with or without Sunday paper, the address being changed as often as desired. THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address in Europe for \$1 35 per month, which includes the ocean postage.

On another page will be found some interesting items of news in relation to the new Stock Exchange which it is proposed to establish in

Princeton might devote a portion of the long vacation to perfecting herself in the intricacies of the science-or is it an art ?-of baseball, We are induced to offer this suggestion by observing that Yale beat her at the game yesterday by the tolerably one-sided score of nine to nothing.

The Blaine and Logan ratification meeting which was held at Washington last evening is another gratifying demonstration of the set of the tide. It was one of the most successful political gatherings in the history of the National Capital. The attendance was large, the speeches were vigorous and incisive, the enthusiasm was unbounded. The bolters may not enjoy the report, but all our other readers will.

The testimony given in Washington yesterday before a special Congressional Committee shows up William H. English-late of Hancock and English-in a most discreditable light. Out of the mouth of several trustworthy witnesses he is shown to have figured at the National Capital of late as a brazen and persistent lobbyist. Nevertheless, it is understood that his party, regarding him as an elephant upon their hands, will treat him as the current elephant is treated. They are going to whitewash

Deputy Commissioner Hamlin tells a TRIB-THE reporter that he does not anticipate a water famine in this city "unless people are ex-"tremely careless (that is to say wasteful) in "their use of water, or unless an accident hap-" pens to the Aqueduct." An accident is not likely to happen to the Aqueduct, for it is being earefully looked after, so that the danger of a water famine from that source is slight. But there is dauger from the other source mentioned

heated term upon which the city has entered. A general determination not to waste the supply will remove apprehension.

The talks with returning delegates from Saratoga which are reported in our local columns show that the Democratic factions are at heart as bitterly at odds as when they are in the very thick of open warfare for city spoils. There will never be any lasting and genuine peace between the "halls" until Commissioner Thompson can succeed in putting the whole membership of the County Democracy on the pay-rolls of the Department of Public Works, until Mr. Davidson can quarter all his followers on the Sheriff's office, and until the Tammany heads of departments can fill all the mouths that are clamoring to be fed. There is not now pap enough to supply the nursery, and until city patronage is immensely enlarged, or Democratic appetite is immensely diminished, there will be continual squabbling. The preliminary skirmishes for Chicago are now being fought.

THE RINGS NAME THEIR MAN. The rings of New-York, Brooklyn and Albany have united to place Governor Cleveland before in the Territory. It overrides all considerathe country as a Democratic candidate. His virtue is that he appears to be entirely destitute of opinions on National questions. Whatever supposed merit he had as Governor he has lost by the recent prostitution of his office to secure the favor of the rings, and he goes before the country as their joint representative. Lest there should be imputed to him some opinions

on National questions, the State Convention

took care to express no such opinions, and

laboriously avoided all mention of the tariff in its platform.

The Governor is expected to have plenty of money, but his official position is deemed by the rings worth more to the party than the millions of other candidates. He can use his power as Governor to help his party in this State. He can and does shield ring officials whose corruptions have been exposed, and this commends him to Democratic favor. He can and does veto measures of reform-measures so important that all schemes of reform collapse without them, as an arch when the keystone is removed. This is his political capital. He trades on it, and his party buys the use of the office if it ominates the man.

But there is one thing that the Democratic party would desire, if it were attainable, more than money to be spent or offices to be prostituted in its behalf. It would give all its offices possible, to be rid of its record of this very year

on the tariff question. The refusal to mention that subject in the State platform exposes the fatal weakness of the Democratic position. Only a few weeks ago four-fifths of the Democrats in Congress were vociferating that they vere going to have a free-trade party or no party at all, and that Mr. Randall must be hanged, drawn and quartered as a traitor. What has come o'er the spirit of their dreams? The nomination of Blaine and Logan. Six weeks ago there was thought to be a chance of carrying a Western has been apparent for some years that there State for some Democrat. Now every Democrat knows that every Western State has gone. The Pacific States are wild for Blaine. Ohio, Indiana and Wisconsin are blazing with enthusiasm for Blaine and Logan. The sole chance of success is at the East, and there the Morrison bill threatens perdition. To-day millions could be raised to expunge the record on that question, if it were possible, from the lawlessness the new bill should be nullified, it very men who voted with Mr. Morrison to make that record.

It can frame the most canning jugglery of words ever conceived, or adopt a free-trade gress. The new bill is fair notice to the Morplatform, or a protective platform, or no plat- mons that they have reached the limit of on the tariff question. = The commencement of form at all; still that vote will stand, as the national endurance. They will, if they are wiseintentions of the party. The workingmen in every shop and mill and mine east of the Alleghanies will study that vote, and see what reduction would have made in the duties on which their wages depend. The able speeches of Democratic Free Fraders in support of the bill, and particularly the oft-repeated declaration that the measure was only the "first firm step" in the direction the party meant to take, will be placed before every workingman. The previous proceedings in caucus and in committee will be republished and read. It will be shown that the bill was brought forward as a party measure; that the Democratic party as such was fully committed to it; and that it was supported by four-fifths of the Democratic members, only as a beginning of what they call "reform." The workers will need no explanation. They know what such a measure means for them.

CLEVELAND AT SARATOGA.

Governor Cleveland triumphed at the Democratic State Convention. He secured a majority of the delegates, and since the Convention readopted the odious, undemocratic unit rule he will figure as the first choice of New-

Nevertheless, the Governor may well feel mortified and discouraged at the result. He would be justified in concluding that it would not take many such victories to render him meet for the asylum for spent politicians. For he cannot but realize that the failure of the Saratoga Convention to instruct for him admits of but one interpretation. The Manning machine had been assuring everybody that Cleveland was a statesman of unbounded popularity among New-York Democrats. But when the hour arrived for determining precisely how much there was of the Cleveland boom in his own State the machine "flunked." The vote on a motion to instruct for Cleveland would have disclosed the size and significance of the opposition to him. It would have been an ugly revelation. Discretion is the better part of machine valor. The delegation was not instructed for Cleveland.

Favorite son Tilden fared better when his turn came. The New-York Democratic Convention of 1876 did not put him off with a asual compliment to his administration of the office of Governor. It instructed the delegates to the St. Louis Convention for him. Some of Governor Cleveland's friends may take a melancholy pleasure in reperusing the resolution of instruction; accordingly we reproduce it:

The Democratic party of New-York . . . suggest with respectful deterence to their brothren of other tates and with a cordial appreciation of other renowned Democratic statesmen, falthful like him to their political principles and public trusts, that the nomina amuel J. Tilden to the office of President would insure the vote of New York, and would be approved throughout the Union as the recognition of this supreme necessity, the incarnation of this vital issue, the pledge of our high purpose and the guarantee of a successful achievement of this arduous work of National regeneration and

That's the handsome way the New-York Democratic Convention of eight years ago came up to the help of the Tilden boom. How sadly different the fate of Cleveland! The Pennsylvania Democrats declared for Randall, the Delaware Democrats declared for Bayard, the Massachusetts Democrats declared for Butler, the by the Commissioner-prodigal waste by con- New-York Democrats declared for-nobody. this imprudence was that thieves followed him, somers. Forewarned is forearmed. A water And so, notwithstanding his 194,000 majority, seized their opportunity, and cutting open his

conviction that the world is hollow and dolls are stuffed with sawdust.

THE UTAH BILL. The Senate has passed the Utah bill in shape which seems to afford some guarantee, supposing the House agrees to it, that a really crucial test will be made of the power of legislation in dealing with the Mormon problem. Thus far Congress has not been at all successful in handling this subject. The Mormons have been enabled to evade or override all the measures aimed against polygamy, and after many years of experiment the law-defying anomaly flourishes as vigorously as ever, while the Mormon Church continues to strengthen itself by a wonderfully energetic and successful system of foreign mission work. The new law is unquestionably a new departure. It appears to proceed upon the theory that only the severest measures can succeed with a community which treats all concession as weakness, and which has hitherto taken a lawless advantage of the regard paid by Congress to Constitutional doctrines. In the present case no such weakness is exhibited. The Utah bill comes near to the establishment of martial law tions of corporate rights and privileges, virtually deprives the Mormons of citizenship, annuls their legislative acts, prohibits legislation, confiscates corporate property, provides for the transfer of the control of the Church estate to a Board of Trustees appointed by the President, and forbids all legislative action looking to the

bringing of immigrants into Utah. In addition, the Territorial election districts are abolished and provision is made for redistricting under the supervision of the Governor and other Territorial officers. Thus it is sought to crush the political and ecclesiastical power of the Mormons at the same time, and to put down polygamy with a strong hand. To facilitate the latter object it is provided that the lawful husband or wife may be compelled to testify in prosecutions for bigamy, polygamy or unlawful cohabitation; that marriages shall be certified in writing, and the certificates filed in the Probate Court; and that prosecutions for adultery may be commenced by third parties, in the same way as prosecutions for other crimes. It will be perceived that much care has been taken to stop every loophole of evasion, and that the provisions of the new law are stringent and comprehensive far beyond any preceding legislation. The authority of Congress to legislate for the Territories has been, in fact, strained to produce a law capable in possession, and all its "barrels," actual or of coping with the case. The Mormons, however, are virtually estopped from protest on this head, for those who insist on their right to live outside the United States Constitution have no ground for complaint if in dealing with them the Constitution which they despise

is somewhat exceeded. It may be safely said that no such drastic neasure has yet been tried in Utah, and it is obvious that if this law does not solve the problem nothing short of force will do so. Its operation, therefore, if it pass the House, will be watched with much interest and anxiety. It must come a final grapple between the United States and Mormonism, and though there could be no doubt as to the issue, all sensible people have hoped that the Mormons could be brought to reason without the necessity for exercising coercion or going beyond legislative remedies. This, unquestionably, is the last experiment in that direction. If through chicanery, fraud or is already certain that public opinion will tolerate no further temporizing with the question; The Democratic party can nominate any and in that event rougher measures than can be candidate it pleases. That vote will remain. approved by the calm judgment of the country are liable to be urged with success upon Conatest and incomparably the best proof of the real | ly counselled, accept the inevitable, and abandon polygamy. And they can hardly count this time upon Democratic assistance in thwarting the will of the American people.

GENERAL CROOK AT WEST POINT. The address of General Crook to the graduates at West Point the other day was specially valuable as containing suggestions from an officer of wide experience and singularly correct judgment; and it covered no illusions. The General began by warning the youths before him of that idleness which they would be tempted to on first entering the service. What they had learned at West Point, however, he told them, was but the groundwork of what is necessary to make them soldiers. Experience alone can teach them the practical part of their profession, and to gain that experience they must observe and reflect constantly. He generally gave the graduates many valuable hints as to the kind of studies they should pursue, and then he passed to the most difficult part of any military address in a country like ours. He could not, of course, hold out any hope of war, and, as he remarked, while in the past the Army has served the purpose of a frontier police, the frontiers have now almost ceased to require such guardianship, and the soldier's occupation is therefore gone. Under the circumstances the position of the American Army is peculiarly trying. As General Crook observed: "An American citizen is rightly jealous of his proud position, and brooks no interference with his rights. There is an innate dislike of bayonet rule." Therefore the young officer must render himself acquainted with the elements of civil and political law, and must be prepared to meet any emergency with "discretion and self-reliance, and the utmost delicacy of management,"

His advice regarding the Indians was parcularly good. "Let the Indian see that you administer one law for both the white-skinned and the red-skinned, that you do this without regard for praise or censure, and you will gain his confidence, because you have shown yourself worthy of it." No officer knows more of the Indians than General Crook, and he does not think, though he has been fighting them for years, that they have hitherto been fairly reated. "You will find," he says, "that the Indian has no rights which our people are bound to respect." And again, "to secure him common justice and protect him from outrage will frequently require all your in-'telligence, courage and energy." His remarks upon the many other topics touched in his address are equally characterized by plain sense and downright frankness of utterance, and so wholesome and earnest a talk cannot but have given the graduates food for reflection, and modified to some extent the boyish enthusiasm with which they contemplate army life as a con-

tinual source of fun and festivity. The Minnesota doctor who was the victim of so daring a robbery on the train near Kingston appears to have acted with so singular a simplicity as to invite the attention and excite the cupidity of a gang of New-York thieves. It seems that he undertook to bestow between \$3,000 and \$4,000 of currency about his person in a public place, and in such a manner that any observer could see where he put the money. A very natural result of famine would be a terrible calamity during the | Mr. Cleveland is probably to-day a prey to the | waistcoat secured the plunder, getting away with

it before he could give an effective alarm. If people will publicly exhibit large sums of money in a great city like New-York, they ought to understand that in so doing they take serious risks of los ing it. Even in Minnesota we should think that Dr. Mayermoss's method of securing his money would have been foolish; but here it was, so to speak, ffying in the face of Providence, for the chances that a thief would not see him were about 1 to 99.

The Evening Post is divided against itself in relation to the meaning of the result arrived at by the Convention of its party at Saratoga. Editorially it remarks that "the outcome of the Saratoga Convention according to all authorities is a practically complete victory for the friends of Governor Cleveland." But its own regular correspondent, who certainly ought to be an authority with The Post, telegraphed from Saratoga at the conclusion of the Convention: "It was hoped by his [Cleveland's] friends that he would go to Chicago with not only a delegation voluntarily united for him, but that the party preference for him would be outspoken. On the contrary, it is questionable whether the delegation chosen last night contains a majority of hearty Cleveland men, and it is clear that he was indorsed by the Convention no further than to be accorded a compliment on his personal character and his State administration." The readers of The Fort pay their money and can take their choice of these two conflicting expressions of opinion.

TALKS ABOUT TOWN.

"THE BEST IS GOOD ENOUGH FOR ME. Abram Wakeman .- The Independent movement is era of the bric-a-brac school of pscale-reformers and free traders. It has about as much backbons in it as a bit of jujube pasie and will go as for as a toy monkey which is wound up with a spring. The sensible man will abide by the Issue of the Chicago Convention, which was superlatively the voice of the majority of Republican voters from Maine to California. I have been and still am a warm friend of President Arthur but that shall not prevent my working heartily to elect Mr. Blaine. Let those who have "waxed fat and kleked" upon such food se the so-called Independent press of the country have given them for some mouths past take a course of training which will include free air, exercise and daily reading Mr. Blaine's book. In the words of a Western post, "The

best is good enough for me." EXPECTING A SEASON OF GREAT PROSPERITY N. B. Barry, of the Howland Hotel, Long Branch,—This is the kind of weather I like to see. If it remains as hot as this, Long Branch will be so full of people this summer that we will not know where to put them all. I have no ears of the season. It will no doubt surpass the last two seasons, judging by the demand for rooms, which was etter. I think in all respects the coming seaso will be the best one Loug Branch has had for years.

FROM ARTHUR TO BLAINE. Charles G. Cronin, lawyer. - I don't believe there was stronger Arthur man in the Nineteenth Assembly Dis trict than I before the Chicago Convention. I shall sapport the ticket with all the vigor at my command, and shall take the stump for Blaine and Logan with as much teal as I did for Garfield and Arthur in 1830. Mr. George Haven Putnam, who now styles himself an independent, was proposed and elected a mem per of the Twelfth Ward Republican Club, of which I ar corresponding secretary. He was informed of his election, and declined to become a member, because of his pronounced "ideas on the question of free trade," as he sed It in his letter of decifnation. So that shows what kind of a Republican Mr. Putman was last By-the-by, my newspaper man at One-hundred-andwenty-fifth-at tells me that thirty-two of his Times cus omers (as he calls them) have changed to THE THIBUNE since you came out so strongly for Blaine.

A YANKEE REASON.

James Richmond, street railroads,-If Mr. Blatne suc eeds to the Presidency and some poor devil of an Amer can, maturalized or native born, is shot or hong or incaerated in a foreign county, there will at least be som questions asked about it. I am a believer in the right to ask quasifons—the original Yankee invection. We have had Administrations that were afraid to even whisper: suspicion of an inquiry. Mr. Blaine will ask questions.

THE SIGHT OF ARTISTIC TREASURES. Napoleon Serony, photographer.-I wish more people knew what an interesting art-museum there is in these rooms of mine. I want them to come in freely and make rendezvous of it. Not from a business point of view, for If you notice that is sunk here as much as possible. My rks have that little desk in the far corner, and no on the enters is ever asked if he wants anything but may it round all day. I think the constant sight of artistic treasures exercises the greatest influence for good on the inds of all. To my mind South Kensington has exer cised its chief influence for good, which has been incale lable, through its magnificent museums and not through Our young designers especially feel lesigner is most in demand.

REPRESENTING ONLY THEMSELVES. ic men who attended the Independent meeting in New-York on Saturday, and I know that each one represents imself alone. Not one has any constituency behind him The Young Republicans, I think, will come in line at by and by. I was a member of the Young Repub-

lican Club until I went into the General Committee, and

I intend to go back there again. PROSPECTS FOR SUMMER HOTELS. R. H. Southgate, of Congress Hall,-The outlook for the ummer hotel business is promising. I have just run down from Saratoga, which is unusually lively for so early in the year. The car-builders and superintendents of the poor have filled the hotels the past week and the Democrati have filled us up with their convention. The new features at Congress Hall are new furniture, bright ew paint and an improved table. I am now going to the Prospect House, Blue Mountain Lake, with Government surveyors, to superfutend opening a direct route through the Adirondack Wilderness, from there to the Thousand Islands by stage and steamer. This will make a wild and adventurous journey of about 100 miles for those who like the picturesque. A large numof rooms are already taken at the Thou and faland House by such men as Gaorge R. Blanchard. H. D. Polhemus, R. L. Livingston, W. H. Wickham, Peter Mitchell, Charles Russell, and Duncan McIntyre. As for the Long Beach Hotel it opens June 21 and over 400 rooms are taken. Theodore Thomas's orchestra will be there in about a week after the opening.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. Dr. Buckley, Editor of The Christian Advocate has gone on his first vacation in three years, and promises to publish a series of letters from lands never before deribed in his paper.

Bishop Suppson was of Scotch-irish ancestry on his father's side, and of Anglo-French on his mother's. His father was of Irish nationality, and came to America in 1703. His mother's name was Tingley and she lived in New-Jersey, where many members of the Tingley family are yet to be found.

Colonel Malezewski, who died recently at Gulezno Prussia, at the age of one hundred, was educated at the military college of Berlin, and entered the Prussian army; at Jena he was taken prisoner, whereupon he army; at Jens no was taken prisoner, wherengon no loined the French army and followed Napoleon stead-tastly to the end; after Waterloo he returned to Ger-many, entered the Polish army in 1830, was taken pris-oner, and was exiled to Siberia; after forty-seven years there he was allowed to return home for the remainder of

Professor Wolcott Gibbs, of Harvard, who has just been chosen an honorary member of the German Chemica ociety, is the first American to receive that distinction "Its significance will be appreciated," says Professor Remsen, of Johns Hopkins, "when it is stated that the list of honorary members is a very short one, and includes such names as Bunsen, Kopp, Berthelot and Frankland."

The late Raphael Landini, or "Stenterelle," as he was universally called, the eleverest jester of the Italian stage, was not only good, honest, kind and generous, but he was also religious. Every night, before the curtain rose, he would shut himself in his dressing-room, where he remained about ten minutes in solitude. No matter who knoked at the door, or called to bim, he never answered. Sometimes his wife would keep watch at the door, to prevent people even knocking at it. "What is he doing in there, all by himself it" the wife was one day asked. "Preparing" the wife would answer. But that did not please the impatient waiters, and one day they made a hole in the partition that separated his dressing-room from the next one, and at the right moment they peeped through it. "Stenterelle" was praying.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Referring to the ratification meeting in Cincinnati last Saturday night, which crowded the great Music Hall to the doors, and at which he was one of the speakers, Mr. Emery Storts says: "I am not entirely unused to politcal meetings, but that, for the first meeting of the campaign, was in point of vigor and vim superior to anything I have ever witnessed. After the mosting closed the streets were througed with duly organized clubs, ani-mated with a spirit which I have never yet seen thus early in a campaign."

Captain C. A. Johnston, of Columbus, Miss., one of the

Convention, has already reached Chicago and given frank utterance to a sentiment which may possibly cause him trouble on or about the eighth day of July. He said Chicago prepared to take the man whom the Northern delegates pronounced the strongest. "But mark you," added Captain Johnston, "this does not include Ben Butter. Him we do not want and would not support, and I for one would not vote for him but would go Biaine in preference." to a reporter that the Southern delegates would go to

At a late hour on Wednesday night the strains of a ten der and pensive song floated out through an open window in one of the cottages attached to the United States Hotel at Saratoga. The passers by stopped to listen, and these were the words they heard:

"Tis but a little foded Flower, But oh! so dear to me."

Mayor Carter Harrison, of Chicago, shows great diffidence and embarrassment whenever the gubernatorial nomination is mentioned in his presence. " I have always said," sighs Mr. Harrison, "that a better man could be tound"; by which he doubtless means a better man to be ignominiously beaten by Governor Oglesby. The Mayor knows very well that some of his brothren are after bis scalp, and he strongly suspents that this is the way in which they hope to take it.

"It will be difficult," says The Galveston News, "to re move the impression of carefully prepared treachery in the Tilden movement. Whoever in that movement does not admit that he was not deceived, must admit that he himself practised to deceive or was guilty of a hasty, in-considerate, wholly inistaken enthusiasm, which in poli-tics is as dangerous as deceit."

A Blaine and Logan Club with a hundred members, including some of the most prosperous and in-fluential men in the city, Democrats until now, has been organized in Natchez, Miss. The Natchez Demo crat pronounces it a huge joke, but the general im pression in that vicinity seems to be that it is a joke atwhich The Democrat will presently laugh out of the other corner of its mouth. Said a prominent citizen of Natchez the other evening to a group of men who were discussing the new departure: "You may talk as much as you please of negro supremacy and radical rule and all that sort of thing, but I do not propose longer to support a party which is using every effort to crush me, to take the bread and butter out of my mouth."

The New-Orleans Picayune remarks that the opposition of Harper's Weekly is likely to win votes for Blaine in the outh, and adds: "On May 13, 1876, Harper's Weekly eaid that Blaine's statement in the House was 'as the ough a refutation as was ever made, and, in the absence of other evidence, leaves him unspotted.' There has no been a scintilla of other evidence; all the evidence was out before that date." The fact is that The Fleagune possesses several qualities which have no place in Demo-eratic journalism, and it would doubtless feel more con-fortable if it were to come out fairly and squarely for the Republican nominees.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The spelling of the Maori King's Christian name is little doubtful, but it is pronounced "Taffy." It is said that he drinks whiskey, chews tobacco, plays the flute and in general behaves like any other Christian. For sale—Rope. A large quantity of good rope, very little used, can be had at a very low figure, as we no long-er require it in this State. Address Sheriffs of Kentucky. —[Lonisville Courier-Journal.

If an overseer on the Hawaiian Islands flogs his laborers within an inch of their lives, it is all right; but if he should take a short drive on Sunday he would be most verely punished. The Fourth Commandment is considered to be of more importance than all the rest put to-

Harvard College has refused to make. Governor Robinson, of Messachusetts, an LL.D. At the hour of going to press the Governor was still alive, and his physician had strong hopes of his resovery. Next to being refused a free pass to a snake show, nothing prostrates a Governor quieter than for a college to withold from him the degree of LL.D.—|Norristown Herald.

There is an old fellow in Hopkinsville, Tenn., who pubshes a weekly newspaper with a toy press. His print ing office is a but, and his typographical force consists of two small boys. He fills about half of the paper with original poems and the other half with denunciations of

A Chleago liquor dealer failed within a week after the nesting of the Republican Convention. If he will set up again during the meeting of the Democratic Convention he will make plenty of money.

A New-York physician save there is a great deal of im-ginary sickness in that city. If Gotham is anything like loaten there is also a great deal of imaginary doctoring here.—[Boaton Transcript.] The snake story season is just beginning to burst upon the country, with the sea-serpent era following closely

Mr. Bookwalter carries his vice-presidency boom around in his vest pocket, in the daytime, and has Mr. Hitchcock, of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, lock it up in his safe at night, it is a very precious little thing.—[Springfield (Ohio) Re-

Garfield, Blaine and Arthur were school teachers in their younger days, and the two former married school

The Blaine bolters see at Sarutoga a rainbow with a sot of reform gold at each end .- [Philadelphia Times. A Boston lady is making the gavel to be used at the

National Democratic Convention and afterward to be presented to the successful candidate. It will contain a wolf's den occupied by General Putnam at Pomfret, Conn. If it doesn't contain some hickory from Andrew Jackson's farm, it will not be a good Democratic gavel. Delegates McElwee, Prewitt and Watson, of Tennessee

have made public a denial, expressed in the most emhatic terms, that there is the least foundation for the attack on their integrity which was published in New-York at the time of the Chicago Convention. asserted that Mr. McElwee had offered for sale his own vote and those of his two colleagues. A travelling "show " is now being organized, of which

one of the features will be a "professional beauty" from every State and Territory in the Union. As it is expected that there will be no love lost between the "beauties," each one will be inclosed in a wire cage, washed with

The subject of a funeral held at East Saginaw the other day was a man who in life had been a saloon-keeper, a constable and a justice of the peace successively, and a ward politician all the time. With rare discrimination the choir sang "Asicep in Jesus." It wou'd appear that church bymns are unlike Jack Bunsby's observations, in that the bearing of them does not consist in the application.—(Cleveland Herald.

The average income in Kamschatka is \$4 per year, and when a man loses a cent in that country he immediately goes into bankruptey.

goes into bankruptcy.

It is falsely insinuated by the Staats-Zeitung that its opposition to Biaine is prompted by the latter's alleged sympathy with the Maine liquer laws. And now comes Governor St. John, the leader of the Kansas Prohibitionists, who bolts the Biaine ticket and platform because they are not for prohibition. "You pays your mongand you takes your choice." Among the Germans Blaine is to be denounced by such sheets as the Staats-Zeitung as a Prohibitionist; and among the Prohibitionists he is to be denounced by fanatics like St. John as a liberal.—
(Chicago Tribine. (Chicago Tribune.

The Flower "boom" is not dead yet. It will be sent by express to Chicago on the 8th of July.

Uncle Randail isn't neglecting his Congressional duties to do any sooming these days, but when the hoys from elsewhere arrive in Chicago they will be astonished at the ruddy robustness of his boom. It isn't always the fellow who vells the loudest who catches all the fish.—[Philadel-

There is a sect of Christians in Russia who believe that all of Christianity consists in going about and doing good. They are denounced by the Church as heretics and

New-Haven Republicans are actively engaged in campaign work even thus early. A central Blaine and Logan club will be organized in that city presently, and such men as ex-President Theodore Woolsey, Rev. Dr. William M. Barbour, George H. Watrous, Rev. Dr. Newman Smyth, ex-Governor Bigolow, Henry B. Harrison and other distinguished citizens are at the head of the movement.—(Hartford Peat.

The Philadelphia Press protests against the conferring of the degree of Ph. D. as an honorary degree. The fact is, there are altogether too many honorary degrees con-

The young Morning Call, of St. Louis, hits out from the shoulder in this way: "St. Louis is represented in Congress by three wooden-heads, elected by the Democracy of this city. They are fine representatives of the class people whose chief idea of public improvements is a big stone wall built all around the city, and who refer to all those who come here from other cities for the purpose o making investments as 'foreigners.'"

Some of Meisonnier's models, it is said, are compelled to retain the same positions for six hours at a time. Almost as long as a well-regulated family can persuade a servant girt to retain her position in these days of culinary com-petition.—(Burlington Free Press.

The St. Lowis Republican from across half a continent remarks that Tilden says a thing better than any other man in the country. Ah, yes ; but how seldom he says it-General Sherman says he never voted but once in his life, and then he voted wrong; so he will not try it again.

The Democratic party prefers to sit on the political fence; but Frank Hurd, the Free-Trader, insists that its seat shall be a buzz-saw.—(Syracuse Standard.

Joliet, Ill., now demands \$1,000 each down for all saloon licences, and the liquor traffic promises to become exceedingly small.

Mr. Henry Watterson says that he intends to go to Chicago " with a free foot." Can it be that he is going to Some old antiquarians down in Mexico have started an FOR BLAINE AND LOGAN.

Continued from First Page.

Connecticut was waking up to its duty, and would give Connecticit was was used.

Blaine a good majority.

Charles H. Sawyer spoke of the danger to the suffering Republicans of the South, if the Presidency should pass into Democratic hands. Education was the great need of that section, and with a Democratic President there was little hope that it would be supplied.

GENERAL LOGAN LEAVES AUGUSTA.

FAVORABLE EFFECT OF HIS VISIT TO MAINE-PRE-PARING FOR A VIGOROUS CANVASS. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE, 1

AUGUSTA, Me., June 19.—This forenoon General Legan and Senator Hale visited the National Soldiers' Home, where a salute was fired, and the soldiers drawn up in line. General Logan made a short speech. This afternoon both gentlemen took their leave of Mr. Blaine, and took the cars for Washington. General Logan's visit to the State has made him better known and he carries away pleasant impressions of the honors heaped upon him.

The Republican State Committee are in session in this city to-night, at the Augusta House, for the purpose of making the customary arrangements for the conduct of the campaign. Enough is known of their doings to indicate that work will begin immediately in the prosecution of the State and National campaign. Clubs will be organized all over the State, and a systematic canvas will be made. It was not decided when to hold the opening meeting of the campaign, the time of having it hinging on the adjournment of Congress, from which some of the Republican members will be called to the stump in Maine. When Congress adjourns, the campaign will then commence in carnest, and the first meeting will probably take place at Lake Maroneook. The most encouraging reports were made to the committee of the political situation in Maine, and of the unity of the Republican party in support of its distinguished National standard bearer and a sweeping victory was predicted in September and November. The committee to inform Mr. Blaine of his nomination will reach here to-morrow night at 10 o'clock in a special train. Of the 100 members of the committee it is expected that at least one-half will come. making the customary arrangements for the conduct of

JAMES D. WARREN ON THE TICKET. HE SAYS THAT IT WILL CARRY NEW-YORK STATE

-THE WEAKNESS OF CLEVELAND. IBT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., June 19 .- James D. Warren, the Editor of "The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser," and chairman of the Republican State Committee last year, is now in this city. He said in an interview published

is now in this city. He said in an interview published in "The Lockport Journal":

"I went to Chicago, as all know, as the personal friend of President Arthur, a man whom I believe to be as pure and well intentioned a statesman as this country has ever produced. I was sincere in my advocacy of the President's nomination. The Arthur men worked hard. In my judgment Mr. Arthur would have been nominated on the second ballot, had the Independents helped. As for myself, I refused all overtures looking to any other nomination than that of Mr. Arthur, as against Mr. Blaine, although such overtures were formally made by the Independents through Mr. Schurz and others. I do not believe in dark horses. With me it was Arthur or Blaine and no compromises. We Arthur men have, of course, come home from Chicago, disappointed, but we support the ticket. I said at Chicago, in some heat, possibly, that Blaine could not carry New-York, but I have changed my mind. With proper effort, Blaine can carry New-York, and in my judgment he will. The Independents are hardly a factor to be considered, and that only in a few cities.

"Although I expect to work for the election of

hardly a factor to be considered, and that only in a tew cities.

"Although I expect to work for the election of Blaine and Logan, and while I appreciate the suggestion in some quarters to keep me at the head of the State, Committee, I certainly could not and would not accept the position. It is courteous and right that the Blaine element should be represented in that place. It is right, also, that they should assume the responsibility of the position, and of the canvass. A little time must be given for feelings to cool. We shall shortly be found working earnestly for the ticket which I believe will be elected.

"Cleveland is the weakest nomination that the Dem-

will be elected.

"Cleveland is the weakest nomination that the Democrats could make. To begin with, he will lose a large proportion of the Itish vote in Western New-York. He certainly will in Eurialo. His prosecution of Editor Purcell, an Irishman and a Roman Catholic, as well as other similar individuals, will contribute to this result. He will get few of the Republican votes that were wrongly cast for him in anger in the Folger campaign. A man like Blaine will easily defeat him."

A DEMOCRATIC STRATAGEM.

ATTRIBUTING THE AUTHORSHIP OF AN ANTI-CATH-OLIC CIRCULAR TO MR. BLAINE. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

AUGUSTA, June 19 .- In view of the fact that Mr. Blaine is developing strength among the Roman Catholies, not only in Maine, but in several other States, the Democratic press in this State is trying to show that he is unfriendly to them. To maintain their position, they have exhumed from the political relics of the campaign of 1875 an old circular that was distributed among the voters of the IVth Congressional District. This circular they intend to publish and distribute broadcast at an early day as Mr. Blaine's profragment from Washington's tomb, marble from Caesar's | duction. This circular, which is printed in large type

duction. This circular, which is printed in large type is as follows:

"Do the Protestant Democrats of the IVth District desire to be represented in Congress by a Roman Catholic! James C. Madigan, the Democratic candidate for Congress' in the IVth District, is a very zealous Roman Catholic. It is believed by many that he is a lay member of the secret Order of Jesuits, just as the late Senator Casserly, of Calitornia, was. Casserly was elected to the Senate by Jesuit money, \$100,000 contributed by that order, and the fact being discovered, Casserly at once resigned his seat, rather than stand an investigation and thus expose the workings of the order. In Ohio and other States, the Catholics are striving to destroy the only avenue for education ich open to the children of the poor. They say, 'we will have church schools instead, and thus let loose the worst of theological quarrels all over the land.' It is a great gain to the Catholics to get these prominent men in Congress. They have now four members of the United States Senate, one each from the States of New-York, Missouri, Virginia and Florida. The whole energy of the Catholic Church is now exerted to increase its power in the Congress of the United States. The Papists everywhere are watching the result of Madigan's campaign in this district, and it will be hailed everywhere as a great triumph for the Catholics if a New-England Protestant District sends a Roman Catholic to represent them in Congress. Are the Protestant Democrats of the IVth District Willing to aid in building up the Roman hierarchy! Answer at the polls on the 13th of September, and if you do not teel willing to vote for General Plaisted, at least, out Madigan's name off your regular Democratic ticket. Remember that you owe more to religious sentiments than you do to your party; and the proper rebuke to your party for asking you to vote for a Roman Catholic js to support General Connor for Gevernor and General Pleisted for Congress. "PROTESTANT DEMOGRAT."

At the time this chroular was issued, is as follows:

At the time this circular was issued, James C. Madigan, a respeciable educated man, a lawyer by profession, born of Irish parents, was the Democratic candidate for Congress. He lived in Aroostock County. the population of which is largely made up of Roman the population of which is largely made up of Roman Catholics, mostly Canadian French. General Harris M. Plaisted was the Republican candidate for like honors. He was nominated by the Republicans to fill the vacancy caused by the death of General Samuel F. Hersey, whom the Republicans had previously elected, but who died shortly after his election. General Plaisted, who was felected to Congress, afterward described to Republican party, and was elected Fusion Governor of the State. He is now editing the Democratic paper in this city. In to-day's issue of his paper he asserts that the circular was written by Mr. Blaine, who was then chairman of the Republican State Committee, and states that the attack on Mr. Madigan was on account of his Catholicism, although Mr. Blaine was a Catholic, but renounced his religion when he came to Maine.

a Catholic, but renounced his rengral and to Maine.

The object in giving publicity to this circular on the part of the Democrate is to stop the Roman Catholic vote from going to Mr. Blaine's support. The charge that Mr. Blaine was its author, or that he, or the Kepublican State Committee, had anything to do with it, is untrue. It was an appeal in the interest of General Plaisted to keep Protestant Democrats from voting for his Catholic opponent.

A SPRING VALLEY CLUB FOR BLAINE.

INT TRUEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. NYACK, N. Y., June 19 .- Spring Valley leads Rockland County in organizing a Blaine and Logan club. At an enthustastic meeting held here last night a club was formed with the following officers, who are all promment and influential citizens: President, D. H. D. Grindie vice-presidents, S. H. Burr and Clarence Forshay ; secretaries, W. H. Gray and Edward Earle; treasurer, George W. Hagerman; executive committee, J. W. Edsall, Port Warden of New-York, chairman, George C. B. Fisher, John Weir, John Tailman, John McAuliffe, and James M. Gray. This early organization means active work by the Republicans of Spring Valley and vicinity. The Blaine sentiment, which was strong before the Chicago Convention, has evidently not abated. A ratification meeting will be held next week.

NOT AGAINST BLAINE AS REPORTED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Boston, June 19 .- A Blaine and Logan Club was organized to-night in Ward 1, East Boston, and after ward a campaign flag was unfuried in Maverick Square. W. B. Parkhurst, the Editor of The Clinton Courant, sends the following letter to The Journal :

the following letter to The Journal:

Being a member of the "Massachusetts Reform Club,"
I nin credited by various journals with "indoraing" the
recent votes of the club locking to the defeat of Blame.
I mest emphatically decline to participate in any enterprise of that description. Independent action inside
of the Republican party and in the interest
of the party, is one thing. But an independence
watch seeks the everthrow of the National organization
is quite another affair, and a movement in which. I want scademy to teach the Aztec language. As no one knows how it was spoken, they can invent any system they